

## IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The specification, as amended below with replacement paragraphs, shows added text with underlining and deleted text with ~~strike through~~. The citations used below correspond to the English specification provided on November 15, 2005. However, please note that the instant amendments are in addition to (not in lieu of) the amendments made to the November 15, 2005 English specification in the Preliminary Amendment of November 15, 2005.

(1) Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 4 as follows:

--Conventionally, a vinyl chloride resin has been widely used in the various fields, such as a material for embossed sheets and artificial leathers (especially, skins for furniture, materials for interior of automobiles, shoe uppers, materials for bags). The hardness and dynamic properties (such as tensile strength at break) of a vinyl chloride resin can be adjusted over a wide range by adjusting the amount of plasticizer, filler or the like, and it is possible to produce a vinyl chloride resin having excellent flexibility, abrasion resistance and scratch resistance. However, from the viewpoint of reducing the weight of the materials used in the above-mentioned fields and the recent concern for a load placed on the environment when the materials are burned or decomposed, there has been an increasing demand for a substitute for a vinyl chloride resin. As examples of candidates for substitutes for a vinyl chloride resin, there can be mentioned olefin resins, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, ~~ethylene-acrylic acid~~ ethylene-acrylic ester copolymers, and styrene block copolymers.--

(2) Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 12 as follows:

--Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a hydrogenated copolymer-containing laminate which has excellent properties with respect to calender-moldability, soft feeling at low temperatures (i.e., low temperature property), anti-blocking property, heat resistance, flexibility, abrasion resistance, scratch resistance, impact resilience and the like, and has feeling extremely similar to a polyvinyl chloride elastomer materials, and hence, can be advantageously used as a substitute for a vinyl chloride resin sheet.--

(3) Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 25, line 13 as follows:

--Examples of vinyl aromatic compounds used for forming vinyl aromatic monomer units include styrene,  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene, p-methylstyrene, divinylbenzene, 1,1-diphenylstyreneethylene, N,N-dimethyl-p-aminoethylstyrene and N,N-diethyl-p-aminoethylstyrene. These vinyl aromatic compounds can be used individually or in combination.--

(4) Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 58, line 17 (to page 59, line 8) as follows:

--Examples of inorganic flame retardants include water-containing metal compounds, such as metal hydroxides (e.g., magnesium hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide and calcium hydroxide), metal oxides (e.g., zinc borate and barium borate), calcium carbonate, clay, basic magnesium carbonate and hydrotalcite. Among the above-exemplified inorganic flame retardants, a metal hydroxide, such as magnesium hydroxide, is preferred for effectively improving the flame retardancy of the hydrogenated copolymer composition layer. Further, the above-exemplified flame retardants include the so-called auxiliary flame retardant, which per se has the poor ability to improve flame retardancy, but exhibits a synergistic effect when used in combination with the flame retardant. Each of the filler and the flame retardant may be surface-treated with a surface treating agent, such as a silane coupling agent, before the use thereof.--

(5) Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 62, line 12 (to page 63, line 21) as follows:

--As crosslinking agents, there can be mentioned an organic peroxide, sulfur, a phenol resin type crosslinking agent, an isocyanate resin type crosslinking agent, a thiuram type crosslinking agent and morpholine disulfide. These crosslinking agents can be used together with a crosslinking additive, an auxiliary crosslinking agent or a vulcanization accelerator, such as stearic acid, oleic acid, zinc stearate or zinc oxide. Examples of organic peroxides which can be used as the crosslinking agent include a hydroperoxide, a dialkyl peroxide, a diallyl peroxide, a diacyl peroxide, a peroxy ester and a ketone peroxide. Further, when the above-mentioned

organic peroxide is used for crosslinking the hydrogenated copolymer composition, the organic peroxide can be used together with a multifunctional vinyl monomer (such as divinyl benzene or triallyl isocyanurate) or the like. Further, when a sulfur-containing compound is used for crosslinking (vulcanization), if desired, a vulcanization accelerator, such as a sulphenic amide type accelerator, a guanidine type accelerator, a thiuram type accelerator, an aldehyde-amine type accelerator, an aldehyde-ammonia type accelerator, a thiazole type accelerator, a thiourea type accelerator or a dithiocarbamate type accelerator, may be used. The amount of the crosslinking agent used in the hydrogenated copolymer composition layer is generally in the range of from 0.01 to 20 parts by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 15 parts by weight, relative to 100 parts by weight of the total of the components (I) and (II) (relative to 100 parts by weight of the total of components (I), (II) and (III) when component (III) is used) which constitute the hydrogenated copolymer composition layer. In addition, the crosslinking may be performed by a physical method which uses an electron beam or a radiation.--

(6) Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 79, line 4 as follows:

--Specific examples of second-order modifiers having a carboxyl group include aliphatic carboxylic acids, such as maleic acid, oxalic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, azelaic acid, sebacic acid, dodecanedicarboxylic acid, ~~carbalic acid~~, cyclohexanedicarboxylic acid and cyclopentanedicarboxylic acid; and aromatic carboxylic acids, such as terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, o-phthalic acid, naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, biphenyldicarboxylic acid, trimesic acid, trimellitic acid and pyromellitic acid.--

(7) Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 119, line 17 as follows:

--An ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer (trade name: NUC-3461; manufactured and sold by Nippon Unicar Company Limited, Japan).--

(8) Please amend page 158, Table 5 as follows:

Table 5

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4	Comparative Example 1	Example 5	Example 6	Example 7	Example 8	Example 9	Example 10
Sheet	Sheet 10	Sheet 10	Sheet 10	Sheet 10	Sheet 10	Sheet 7	Sheet 10	Sheet 10	Sheet 10	Sheet 10	Sheet 10
Composition used for sheet	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 7	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 10	Composition of Reference Example 10
Type of adhesive composition	Adhesive composition (1)	Adhesive composition (2)	Adhesive composition (3)	Adhesive composition (4)	Adhesive composition (5)	Adhesive composition (1)	Adhesive composition (1)	Adhesive composition (1)	Adhesive composition (1)	Adhesive composition (1)	Adhesive composition (1)
Modified conjugated diene polymer (i) used for forming adhesive layer	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-1	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-2	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-3	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-4	Unmodified conjugated diene polymer (i)-5	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-1	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-1	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-1	Unmodified conjugated diene polymer (i)-1	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-1	Modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-6
Substrate cloth	Substrate cloth 1	Substrate cloth 1	Substrate cloth 1	Substrate cloth 1	Substrate cloth 1	Substrate cloth 1	Substrate cloth 2	Substrate cloth 3	Substrate cloth 1	Substrate cloth 1	Substrate cloth 1
Adhesion strength (kgf/cm)	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.7	2.0

Note:

- 1) A composition obtained by adding to adhesive composition (1) crosslinking agent-1 in an amount of 5 parts by weight (relative to 100 parts by weight of a modified copolymer) was used.
- 2) A composition obtained by adding to adhesive (1) trichloroisocyanuric acid in an amount of 5 parts by weight (relative to 100 parts by weight of a modified copolymer) was used.
- 3) A composition obtained by mixing 100 parts by weight of modified conjugated diene polymer (i)-6 and 5 parts by weight of crosslinking agent-1 was used.